(Lth YEAR.) THE (No. 2533.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1795.

BRUSSELS, *May* 18.

THE army of the Sambre and the Meuse, commanded by gen. Jourdan, is now in motion; some large bodies of that army have been detached to join the army of the Moselle, an apprehension having been entertained, that the enemy was preparing to croſs the Rhine.

The poſition of the republican armies is now ſuch, as muſt certainly diſconcert all the projects of the Auſtrian generals.

From Bonn to above Mayence, all the left bank of the Rhine is lined with troops, by means of the junction of the three armies of the Sambre and Meuſe, the Moſelle and the Rhine.

General Jourdan has even taken the precaution of forming a communication with the army which is carrying on the ſiege of Luxemburg, by poſting ſome corps between them.

In ſhort, nothing can be better contrived than the diſpoſition of the republican armies, to preſent inſurmountable difficulties to the enemy, in caſe they ſhould attempt the paſſing of the Rhine.

From the VISLULA, *May* 19.

On the 12th inſt. the Pruſſian chamber of war and domains at Konigſberg, prohibited the exportation of grain, as well towards the ſea as to foreign countries; thoſe who ſhall be found in the act of exporting any, will not only loſe their grain, but likewiſe their horſes, waggons and ſhips, which are immediately to become the property of the informer.

MENTZ, *May* 19.

The tranquillity we have enjoyed ſince the 30th ult. induced us to believe that a truce had taken place; but to-day we are convinced of the reverſe. At midnight 150 Auſtrians, ſupported by other troops from the garriſon, carried a redoubt occupied by the French near Gonſenheim, and which has given great uneaſineſs to the entrenched camp of Hardenberg. This operation was executed with as much promptitude as bravery.

The French redoubt was entirely demoliſhed, after having diſlodged them, with the loſs of ſeveral killed and wounded, and 10 or 12 taken priſoners. We have only 3 killed and 6 wounded. The camp eſtabliſhed by the French in the vicinity of Reinſelz a few weeks ſince, has lately received conſiderable reinforcements. A great quantity of cannon and ammunition has arrived there.

RATISBON, *May* 18.

In the ſitting of the diet this day, many votes have been given on the ſubject of the required Roman months. A deliberation concerning the Pruſſian declaration of peace was to have taken place; but a decree of the Imperial court being daily expected in which the emperor is to make a formal declaration to the whole of the empire, of his intention to enter upon negotiations for peace with France, in order to accelerate an honourable and laſting peace for the whole empire, the above deliberation was poſtponed.

LONDON, *June* 1.

The French republic and the king of Pruſſia have concluded a ſecond treaty, which was ſigned at Baſle on the 16th inſtant. This ſecond treaty is founded on the ſeventh article of the firſt, and relates ſolely to the German empire. The conditions of it are, that ſuch of the German ſtates as withdraw their contingents, and refuſe to furniſh troops to the enemies of the French republic, ſhall be deemed neutral, and ſhall be protected in that neutrality both by France and Pruſſia.

The following circumſtance affords much weight to the report of the packet with the Hamburg mails on board having been captured by the enemy. The captain of a veſſel juſt arrived from Hamburg ſtates, that the maſter of a Daniſh ſhip informed him there, that he had been on board a French veſſel, which had immediately before taken an Engliſh packet, bound to Yarmouth, from Cruxhaven.

A convention is regularly held among the French priſoners in Mill-Priſon; it conſiſts of ſixteen members, choſen by ballot; the reſt punctually, and from appearances, willingly comply with its decrees. It ſeems to be in every reſpect, but in miniature, like the one exhibited on the ſtage of Paris. Every priſoner, on being brought to priſon, makes his appearance before the convention, to ſtate his finances, and to give whatever intelligence lies in his power concerning the affairs of France.

June 2. Miniſters are ſtill ſo confident of the practicability of ſtarving France, that they have ſent out orders for making prize of American ſhips bound to France, with corn or proviſions. This, we underſtand, they have notified to Mr. Jay, alleging that the cargoes of theſe ſhips belong to the French government.

Thus, on a wild ſpeculation of their own, and at a time when one of their agents has juſt returned from France, and brought them an account, that although bread be very ſcarce, potatoes, other vegetables and butcher's meat, are in great plenty, and at very moderate prices, they hazard another diſpute with America, and ſubject the people of England to the payment of half a million of ſmart money, for their folly.

June 4. The lateſt reports of the Continent were, that the Auſtrians, after croſſing the Rhine, had attacked the French near Mentz, and defeated them, having killed 1500 men, and taken as many priſoners, as well as a conſiderable train of artillery.

It appears evident, that the emperor is not diſpoſed to make peace with France upon any other terms than thoſe which may be approved by the Britiſh cabinet.

The lateſt accounts from Ratiſbon even ſtate, that all diſcuſſion reſpecting the negotiations for peace with France is ſuſpended for the preſent, a declaration from the emperor to the empire at large upon that ſubject being very ſhortly expected.

The accounts from the interior of Holland by the way of Hamburg, come down ſo late as the 24th ult. A general diſpoſition prevails among the Dutch ſailors, not to ſerve on board the ſhips fitting out for the ſervice of France.

Since the 23d, the Convention has been employed in puniſhing the ſuppoſed authors and agents of the conſpiracy, and diſarming all thoſe whom they conſider as ſuſpected they have not only turned the tide of power but of odium againſt their opponents, ſo that their authority is more firmly eſtabliſhed than ever.

In conſequence of a declaration by Mr. Crawford, the Engliſh charge des affairs, at Copenhagen, ſignifying that all Daniſh ſhips laden with corn for France, would be ſeized, and the lading and freightage paid for, the exportation of that article from the Daniſh States has been prohibited till the firſt of September next.

June 5. In conſequence of the king of Pruſſia's declaration to the German empire, the elector of Mentz's miniſter has made overtures to the diet of Ratiſbon, to commence the deliberations relative to peace, on the 18th, even though the emperor's Imperial commiſſion ſhould not have arrived on that day.

The electoral miniſter, however, conſented to adjourn his propoſition for a peace to the 20th, in conſequence of notification from the Imperial commiſſary, of the ſpeedy arrival of the Imperial commiſſion.

June 6. The account of the Auſtrians having croſſed the Rhine, and beaten the French, appears to have been a report which the meſſengers who arrived on Tueſday night picked up in the way. Certain it is, that the diſpatches they brought contained no ſuch intelligence.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) June* 11.

By a gentleman from the north ſide, we have the very afflicting intelligence that a conſiderable part of the opulent town of Montego Bay was deſtroyed, laſt Saturday, by fire.

About half paſt two in the afternoon, a fire was diſcovered, as reported to us, in the houſe of a Mr. Jon. Hart, which quickly communicated to the adjacent buildings in the ſtreet bordering on the harbour, and, ſpreading with uncommon rapidity, mowed down nearly the whole of the wharves and ſtores.

We forbear entering into particulars, from report only, leſt unneceſſary pain ſhould be given to thoſe any way connected with the ſufferers; to-morrow's poſt will probably enable us to ſpecify the loſs and the names of the individuals involved in this dreadful calamity.

Extract of a letter from Montego Bay, dated June 9, to a merchant in this town.

"I have the pleaſure to acquaint you, that the Elizabeth arrived here on the ſixth inſtant, after a paſſage of ſix days from Port Royal, occaſioned by a lee current. We had been at anchor ſcarcely half an hour when a dreadful ſpectacle preſented itſelf, the town took fire and great part of it was conſumed, Mr. Smith's wharf is the only one left ſtanding; we have loſt the freight of eleven hogſheads of ſugar that were burnt, and I am much afraid the ſhipping intereſt will, in general, be ſeverely affected."

BARBADOES, *June* 23.

The laſt engagement which happened at Grenada according to the laſt accounts from thence took place on the 12th inſt. The inſurgents in great force, aſſembled on a height near Gouyave towards night-fall, evidently with a deſign of attacking a poſt there which they knew to be weak. However, maj. M'Lean of the 68th regiment, a very brave officer who commanded there, was determined to be before hand with them; he therefore marched off ſixty men, and very unexpectedly attacked the enemy's rear with fixed bayonets, which cauſed them to fly in all directions and retreat with the loſs of from 100 to 120 men, who were all bayonetted without a ſingle ſhot being fired, or the loſs of a man on our ſide.

A few days prior to this engagement, the inſurgents ſurpriſed and took priſoners a ſerjeant, three privates, and a ſmall number of negroes, detached from our poſts at Gouyave, and conducted them to Fedon, the republican general in camp, who immediately ſhot the white priſoners with his own piſtols, exclaiming that he wiſhed he could exterminate the whole Engliſh nation in the like manner. The throats of the negro priſoners were ordered to be cut by the mulatto women in the camp, which was immediately executed.

On Sunday laſt arrived in the ſhip Supply, captain Meriton, from London, the hon. Sir Francis Ford, Bart. a member of his majeſty's council of this iſland.

Yeſterday arrived his majeſty's cutter brig Drake of 18 guns, one of the convoy to the Weſt-India fleet; which ſailed from Portſmouth on the 25th of May; alſo ſhips Zephyr, of St. Vincent, and Fanny of St. Kitt's, which were part of the above fleet, but being ſeparated in a gale of wind on the 27th, proceeded on their voyage. The Fanny was ſpoke on the 8th inſt. by three Britiſh line of battle ſhips, with a great number of troops on board, but could not learn their deſtination although inquiry was made.

It is now probable that the above Weſt-India fleet, with the long wiſhed for reinforcement, may arrive in the courſe of the ſucceeding week; this fleet we are informed, conſiſts of about 170 ſail, and the reinforcement of 7000 men, their arrival cannot be more opportune than at the preſent time, wherein death and deſtruction is dealt around by the ſavage invaders of our ſiſter colonies, who are ſtruggling under the laſt reſource of hope, to ſupport the unequal conteſt.

TWO O'CLOCK.

The alarm guns have juſt been fired at Pilgrim, and the town bell's ſounded, we are conſequently called off from the duty of the Printing-office, to that of a ſoldier; The publication of the Mercury, muſt therefore be poſtponed until to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The alarm raiſed yeſterday, was occaſioned by the appearance of a ſmall fleet to windward, which although conſiſting of but five veſſels, rendered it proper at this critical period, to call out the ſtrength of the iſland, leſt by the temerity of our enemies they ſhould be impelled to invade a land determined to repel them. The above veſſels ſoon come to in Carliſle bay, and prove to be a part of the expected fleet; when the alarm was diſcharged.

There was however another alarm raiſed early this morning in conſequence of a number of other veſſels heaving in ſight. At 12 o'clock this alarm was alſo diſcharged, by which time a large part of the ſame fleet came into port.

The conſequent delay of our publication from the above cauſes, afford us an opportunity of furniſhing our readers with intelligence received yeſterday evening by the mail boat, captain Dawſon, which although of a moſt diſagreeable nature, it is not, we truſt, improper to be communicated in a country where liberty and loyalty are characteriſtically diſtinguiſhed.

This intelligence ſtates, that the brigands from Guadaloupe, who landed at Dominico on the 5th inſt. ('tis worthy remark that it was on that day twelvemonth which they inveſted Guadaloupe) had formed a camp at a place called Petit Gouave, and were to have been attacked there by the militia on the 17th inſt. (until which time they were ſuffered to remain unmoleſted) when, they being found too formidable, the intention was dropped: It appears that their number when firſt landed, did not amount to 300, but that they afterwards received ſeveral reinforcements from Guadaloupe, which with a number of democratic inhabitants who joined them, rendered their ſtrength ſo great as to give ſerious alarm to the inhabitants and cauſe numbers of them to emigrate from thence, capt. Dawſon having ſeen ſeveral veſſels full of men, women and children, who were going to take refuge at Martinico from the impending danger.

The affairs of St. Lucia have come to a more final iſſue; the ſoldiery, we can ſcarce call them Britiſh, have fled from their poſt, and abandoned the iſland to their Sans Culotte aſſailants; and diſgraceful to relate, left a number of their countrymen a prey to the rapacity of their blood thirſty enemy. The evacuation of St. Lucia took place on the 19th inſt.—ſo great a myſtery hangs over this event, that we cannot ſtate the particulars relative to it; certain it is, however, that ſomething diſgraceful attends it. Letters which we have ſeen, from Martinico, mention it with diſguſt; our correſpondent there, aſſures us that a conſiderable quantity of powder was left behind in the garriſon, and not a gun ſpiked on its being abandoned. Several ſoldiers who were not appriſed of the retreat, were inhumanly murdered by the brigands on taking poſſeſſion of the place, and their bodies thrown over the walls

of the garriſon amidſt the ſhouts of Vive la Republic.

Thus ſtands affairs:

Guadaloupe long ſince re-taken.
Martinico attempted.
St. Lucia abandoned.
Grenada ruined.
St Vincent's laid waſte.
Antigua unſafe; and
Dominico on the verge of being loſt.

In the midſt of this calamitous ſituation to which the Weſt-Indies are now reduced,

Barbadoes ſtill remains ſecure.

How long this may be, the virtue of her ſons can only determine. United, powerful, and reſolved, they fear no foreign invaſion, nor no internal foe; ſhe therefore is ſafe; ſhe therefore muſt be ſecure.

NASSAU, *(N. P.) April* 7.

There appears every reaſon to expect, that the demand for grain and flour in America, for the European markets, will be greater this year than it has ever yet been. This we beg leave to recommend to the moſt ſerious conſideration of the planters of theſe iſlands, and at the ſame time to urge their taking ſuch meaſures as may tend to render them independent of ſupplies of proviſions from abroad for their negroes.

We congratulate our readers in theſe iſlands, on the late riſe in the price of our ſtaple in the Engliſh market. Weſt-India cotton was ſold in England in February, from one ſhilling and nine-pence to one ſhilling and eleven-pence per pound.

BOSTON, *July* 15.

We hear from Grotton, that on Monday the fixth inſtant, a ſevere flaſh of lightning ſtruck the ſteeple of the meeting-houſe in that town, and greatly damaged the whole of that handſome building.

Unfortunately the ſteeple had never been provided with a conducting rod; but as far down as the bar of iron extends, on which the vane turns, which is about 15 feet, no injury appears to have been done. From thence the covering of the ſteeple was entirely torn off, and the timber ſo much ſhattered that it is a matter of ſurpriſe that the whole does not fall. From the ſteeple the electric matter proceeded down ſeveral of the poſts which ſupport it, penetrated the lead on the floor of the balcony, and from thence the principle ſtream went down a poſt of the tower adjoining the building, ſhivered it almoſt to atoms, and in conſequence very much injured that end of the houſe. Much of the glaſs was broken, thoſe windows particularly in and near the tower were entirely deſtroyed by the ſhock, and ſome others were daſhed out by pieces of timber thrown acroſs the building.

On the under ſide of the floor of the balcony, and in two or three other places further down, the tower took fire, which had increaſed to an alarming degree before it was diſcovered, and ſufficient aſſiſtance obtained to extinguiſh it. By great exertions, however, under diſadvantageous circumſtances, the fire was ſubdued; and thus, not only the meeting-houſe, but probably ſeveral neighbouring buildings ſaved from complete deſtruction,

It is computed to require £. 400 to put the meeting-houſe in its former ſtate of repair.

During the thunder ſtorm, on Monday evening, a barn belonging to Jonathan Maſon, junior, Eſquire, at Brooklyn, was ſtruck with lightning, and conſumed, with about ten tuns of hay therein.

NEW-YORK, *July* 20.

Yeſterday arrived the brig Elice, capt. Penfield, in 19 days from Martinico.

Captain Penfield informs, that on the 29th of June, the Britiſh ſhip of war Experiment arrived at Martinico from St. Lucia, with a number of ſick and wounded ſoldiers, part of the garriſon of that place:—The officers of the Experiment informed capt. Penfield that St. Lucia was taken poſſeſſion of by the French on the 26th ult. that they had met with great loſs in the conteſt, not more than 1000 out of 2000, of which the garriſon conſiſted, including the French royaliſts, had been able to eſcape the hands of the republicans.

Capt. P. likewiſe informs, that the Britiſh ſloop of war Matilda, arrived at Martinico the day before he ſailed, the captain of which reported, that he had been chaſed a few days before off Guadaloupe, by a large fleet, which he took to be French, conſiſting of two 3 deckers, and ſix 64's, beſides frigates.

Capt. P. alſo ſays, that general Vaughan, the Britiſh governor of Martinico, died a few days before he ſailed.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 24.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Weſton, of St. Anne's Bay, Jamaica, to a phyſician in this city.

"The yellow fever which was ſo fatal laſt year in this iſland, has again made its appearance. It attacks principally ſailors, and newly arrived Europeans. From its ſymptoms, it is evidently inflammatory in the higheſt degree. Copious and repeated bleedings, even to fainting in the incipient ſtate, are our ſheet anchor. I have bled largely three times, in 24 hours, and thereby ſaved my patient."

Mr. Gardiner, agent of the United States, to the Weſt-Indies, arrived in town yeſterday afternoon, laſt from New-Providence.

CHARLESTON, *(S. C.) July* 4.

We are informed, that the preſent ſituation of the inhabitants of Eaſt-Florida, is diſtreſſing beyond conception, that they are reduced to penury and ſtarving, even nature having denied them her accuſtomed relief. The fiſh which was formerly the ſubſiſtence of the poor, having deſerted their coaſt.

For 1—16th of a dollar, we learn, that any perſon might have procured a ſufficiency of fiſh for his family, without regard to number. They are now deſtitute of all proviſions, but the fruits of the ſeaſon, and of money for the purchaſe of them.

July 9. Captain Dickenſon, who arrived here yeſterday from Savanna, informs us, that before he left it, a perſon had arrived from St. Mary's, who brought a letter dated 30th of June, from a gentleman in Amelia, which mentioned that on that day captain Lang would march with his whole force againſt Auguſtine, except the detachment he left at the fort eſtabliſhed at Amelia, that they had taken all the Spaniſh ſcouts and out poſts, likewiſe a quantity of cattle and proviſions, and were extremely well ſupplied. They had likewiſe taken the Spaniſh colonel Howard.

Captain Dickenſon informs likewiſe, that there was a report in Savanna that a party of American ſoldiers who were eſcorting the Indian chiefs on their return from Savanna to their nation, had deſerted Mr Seagrove and their officers, and joined captain Lang's party in the expedition againſt Auguſtine.

The perſon who brought the letters to Savanna, had 200 head of cattle which he was driving for ſale to Auguſtine, but meeting captain Lang's party and being informed that he might proceed at his pleaſure, but would get nothing for his property, declined going, and on having offers of purchaſe from captain Lang, accepted them and left the cattle.

Captain Lang was confined eleven months in the dungeon in Auguſtine, on ſuſpicion of his being concerned in the undertaking to raiſe men in this ſtate for the French republic; no proof during this time being found againſt him, he was liberated. Hurt at his ill uſage, he obtained a French commiſſion and has occaſioned a revolt throughout Eaſt-Florida, which Spaniſh laſſitude will find a difficulty in ſuppreſſing.

Extract of a letter from St. Auguſtine, to a gentleman in this city, dated 29th June, 1795.

"We are badly ſituated here; but for fear the letter may be ſtopped and peruſed, I dare not tell you the various alarms ſome are under. Poor capt. Hervieux is cloſe ſhut up in a dungeon, and all his men; and I fancy it will require ſome ſpirited exertions of the French conſul to get them liberated, if death does not do it without. We have all been ſick, owing chiefly, I believe, to having nothing but a little very bad beef to live upon."

The perſon who received the above letter, ſays he has indubitable information, that a large majority of the people in St. Auguſtine, and the two Floridas, are much diſſatisfied with the Spaniſh government, and will undoubtedly ſucceed in their attempt to throw it off, if they are ſupported by the French with any degree of ſpirit.

FOR SALE,

SIX hundred and twenty-eight acres of LAND, lying on Zachiah Swamp, in Charles county, about five miles from Port-Tobacco, twenty-five from Alexandria, and thirty-eight from the Federal city. This plantation is well adapted to any kind of produce, with a good dwelling houſe, two large barns, and a plenty of other convenient houſes, with large and thriving orchards of the different kinds of fruit. Alſo a great quantity of board and rail timber, and a plenty of meadow ground. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may view the land, and obtain any farther information from the ſubſcribers living on the premiſes.

HENRY S. HAWKINS,
ALEXANDER S. HAWKINS.

June 25th, 1795. 16 7/6

By virtue of an order from the Orphans court of Charles county, will be SOLD, on the premiſes, on Tueſday the 4th day of Auguſt next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, for READY CASH,

ALL the perſonal property of IGNATIUS BAGGOTT, late of Charles county, deceaſed, conſiſting of horſes, cattle, ſheep, hogs, houſehold and kitchen furniture, with ſeveral other articles too tedious to mention. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock.

All perſons that have claims againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, legally authenticated, and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate payment, on or before the firſt day of June next, which time it is my wiſh and determination to have the buſineſs finally ſettled.

ELIJAH MOORE, Adminiſtrator of
IGNATIUS BAGGOTT, deceaſed.

July 10, 1795. 16 7/6

Purſuant to the will of TYLOR BALDWIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, at his late dwelling houſe, near Annapolis, will be OFFERED for SALE, on the 14th day of Auguſt, at 11 o'clock, for CASH,

A NUMBER of horſes, black cattle, ſheep and hogs, one yoke of oxen, two feather beds and furniture, and other houſehold furniture, tobacco in parcels, a quantity of old iron, plantation utenſils, old lumber, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

SAMUEL & NICHOLAS BALDWIN,
Executors.

July 23, 1795. 16 7/6

An APPRENTICE
Wanted at this Office.

BY virtue of the powers veſted in us by an act of the general aſſembly, of the ſtate of Maryland, entitled, An act for erecting a bridge over Patowmack river, we do hereby give notice, that a meeting of the ſubſcribers to the George-town bridge company, is required at the houſe of Mrs. SUTER, in George-town, on the ſecond Tueſday in September next, in order to elect three directors for managing all the concerns of the ſaid company for the preſent year.

URIAH FORREST,
JAMES M. LINGAN,
WM. DEAKINS, junior.

George-town, Patowmack, July 22, 1795.

RAN AWAY in June laſt a negro man named JOHN, a black fellow, with a ſmall ſcar under one of his eyes, about twenty-ſix years of age, tolerable luſty: I ſuſpect he is concealed at the plantation of Mrs. MARY WEEMS, near Annapolis, or ſculking in town under a preſence of being free. I will pay TEN DOLLARS to any perſon that will deliver me the above negro, or ſecure him in gaol ſo that I get him again.

BENJ. DARNELL.

July 28, 1795. 16 7/6

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we the ſubſcribers intend to make application to the next county court to be held for Anne-Arundel county, for a commiſſion to mark and bound part of a tract or parcel of land called PORTLAND MANOR, ſituate and lying in the county aforeſaid, purſuant to the directions of an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

CHARLES DRURY,
JOSEPH CHILDS.

Anne-Arundel county, July 11, 1795.

The following PROPERTY is offered for SALE.

ALL that LOT of GROUND, with the improvements thereon, in Charles town, commonly called Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, lying on the water; the buildings on this lot conſiſt of a large wooden houſe, having at one end two rooms completely fitted for a retail ſtore, and at the other end two handſome well finiſhed rooms, beſide a large counting-room and lodging-room for clerks; this building, above, is finiſhed entirely for the reception and ſtorage of dry goods, with ſtone cellars under the whole, and a piazza the length of the houſe, in good repair. On this lot there is alſo a large two ſtory wooden dwelling houſe, with four large rooms, having fire-places to each, and a ſtone cellar and kitchen, the extent of this building; alſo, a good ſtable, with carriage houſe, ſalt room, and grain room, and a ſmall encloſed garden. This property is calculated for a merchant, and is ſituated in a moſt deſirable part of Maryland for retailing merchandiſe, and for purchaſing tobacco, wheat, rye, and Indian corn.

A TRACT of LAND, in Charles county, adjoining the lands of the late major SINNETT, and joins MUSCHETT, Eſquire, containing about 500 acres, within three or four miles of the town of Port-Tobacco, lying level, and having the advantage of nearly four hundred acres in valuable wood.

A TRACT of LAND, called *Head Quarters*, lying in Anne-Arundel and Baltimore counties, on the main road leading from Annapolis and Baltimore to Frederick-town, and about five miles from Hobbs's tavern, containing 845 acres of good farming land, entirely in wood, on this tract of land there may be eaſily made from ſixty to eighty acres of capital meadow ground.

Alſo, TEN unimproved LOTS of ground, in Frederick-town, Frederick county, containing, each, three quarters of an acre, being part of the original ſurvey of the ſaid town.

The whole or any part of this property will be ſold on a credit to ſuit the purchaſer, by his ſecuring the principal, and paying the intereſt annually. For terms apply to *Mr. Humphrey Barnes*, in Port-Tobacco, or to

JOHN H. STONE.

Annapolis, June 15, 1795. 3 X

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office at Piſcataway, which, if not taken up before the firſt of October, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters:—

DOCTOR THOMAS BROOK.
Mr. Joſeph Berry, Patuxent.
Benjamin Cawood, Eſquire.
Mr. Richard Dentt, P. G. county, Maryland.
Mr. Thomas Darnal, Charles county.
Mr. Edelen, near Piſcataway.
Mr. Joſias Harris, P. G. county.
Mrs. Thomas Hanſon, Hart Park.
Wm. Hodgſon, Eſquire, Alexandria.
Mr. Samuel Mitchel.
Doctor Samuel H. Marlow, 2 letters.
John Murphey, Eſquire, Piſcataway, Md.
Mr. John Reynolds, Piſcataway.
Samuel Ridout, Eſquire.
Richard Sprigg, Eſquire.

ISIDORE HARDEY.

July 1, 1795. 3 X

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mr. VACHEL DORSEY, of JOHN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment, and thoſe who have claims are deſired to bring them in, legally atteſted, that they may ſettled, by

LUKE POOL, Adminiſtrator,
ANNE DORSEY, Adminiſtratrix.

June 17, 1795. 6 X

Annapolis, Maryland, July 22d. 1795.

In COUNCIL.

CITIZEN LOUIS ETIENNE DUHAIL having produced to this board, his commission as consul from the republic of France for this State, together with an exequator or recognition of his said quality, under the hand of the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the United States:—ORDERED, that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this state.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk. to the Coun.

GEORGE WASHINGTON PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all whom it may Concern.

THE citizen LOUIS ETIENNE DUHAIL having produced to me his commission as consul for the republic of France, within the State of Maryland, I do hereby recognise him as such, and do declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to consuls of the French republic by the laws, treaties, and conventions in that case made and provided.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United (Seal) States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand, the twenty-second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the nineteenth.

(Signed,) Go. WASHINGTON.

By the President,
ED. RANDOLPH.

2

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premises, the 10th of August next.

A VALUABLE body of LANDS, situated on South river, in Anne Arundel county, distant about thirty miles from Baltimore-town, nine from Annapolis, and twenty-seven from the Federal city. For the convenience of purchasers, they are divided into four parcels.

Lot No. 1, contains 602 acres, well enclosed. The improvements are, a framed dwelling-house, well finished, and sufficiently large for a common family, a garden well paled in, smoke-house and other necessary out-houses, a corn-house, tobacco-house and a new barn, sheded on each side; also, a young apple orchard planted on this lot about two years ago. More than one third thereof is woodland.

No. 2, contains 210½ acres. There are two mill-seats on this lot, one of which is improved. The mill-house is about thirty feet by twenty-five; the lower story is built with stone, and the upper framed; all the running geers were new two years ago, and now in very good repair. She has two pair of Cologne stones, four new bolting cloths, one water wheel, twenty-two feet head and fall, and situate in one of the best of neighbourhoods for country custom. The other mill-seat has been improved, but has now gone to decay. There is a good mill-house on it, 24 by 18; the stream from which might be carried to the other mill with some expence. Annexed to this lot there are about 25 acres of fine timothy meadow, and 30 acres more may be made of the same kind. The residue of this lot is chiefly in wood.

No. 3, contains 330 acres, well enclosed. The improvements are, a good dwelling-house, one story high, partly brick and partly framed, situate immediately on the water. Near the dwelling there are a large two story brick warehouse, 40 by 30, a good kitchen, smoke-house, stables, and all other necessary out-houses. There are, also, on this lot, two good tobacco houses, two good apple orchards, and a variety of other fruit trees. Nearly half this lot is woodland.

No 4, contains 355 acres, well enclosed. The improvements are, a small new dwelling-house, kitchen, corn, and tobacco-houses, a variety of fruit trees, and about 20 acres of fine bottom fit for meadow. More than half this lot is in wood.

All the woodland belonging to the above lots lies convenient to good landings on navigable water. The terms of sale will be one fourth of the purchase money in hand; the residue in three equal annual payments with interest from the day of sale. The land to be conveyed when the purchase money is paid. A general plot will be lodged at the office of Nicholas Brice, Esq; near Griffith's bridge, Baltimore-town, and the premises will be shewn at any time to persons desirous of purchasing.

N. B. Good security will be required for the above payments.

2 SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

Beard's Creek, Anne-Arundel county,
June 29, 1795.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, near Philip Hammond's mill, about the latter part of January last, a young STEER, supposed to be three years old this spring, marked with a crop in the right ear, and an under piece taken out of the left, his colour is brindle and white, with a white spot in his forehead, and a short tail. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN WARFIELD, of JOHN.

February 23, 1795. 2

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the next Prince-George's county court, for a commission to mark and bound a certain tract of land called and known by the name of GISBOROUGH MANOR, lying in Prince-George's county, according to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

5 JOHN ADDISON, Junior.

June 8, 1795.

PROPOSALS

For carrying the MAILS of the United States on the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post-Office until the first day of October next. See Note 7th.

10. From York-town by Abbot's-town and Gettisburgh to Hagar's-town and Williamsport, in Maryland, to Martinsburg, in Virginia.

Leave York-town every Monday by 6 A. M. arrive at Hagar's-town on Tuesday noon, and at Martinsburg by 7 P. M. *Returning* Leave Martinsburg on Saturday by 6 A. M. arrive at Hagar's town by noon, and at York-town on Sunday evening by 7 o'clock.

In MARYLAND.

12. From Annapolis by Lower-Marlborough and Calvert court-house to St. Leonard's creek.

Leave Annapolis every Tuesday by 7 A. M. arrive at Lower-Marlborough by 3 P. M. at Calvert court-house by 7 P. M. and at St. Leonard's creek on Wednesday by 10 A. M. *Returning*. Leave St. Leonard's creek on Friday by 3 P. M arrive at Calvert court-house by 7 P. M. at Lower-Marlborough on Saturday by 9 A. M. and at Annapolis by 7 P. M.

13. From Bladensburg by Upper-Marlborough and Nottingham to Benedict.

Leave Bladensburg on Saturday by 6 A. M. arrive at Upper-Marlborough by 11 A. M. leave Upper-Marlborough in two hours, and arrive at Benedict on Sunday noon. *Returning*. Leave Benedict on Monday by 6 A. M. arrive at Upper-Marlborough by 4 P. M. and at Bladensburg on Tuesday by 9 A. M.

Note 1. The Postmaster-general may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expence that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2 Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. News-papers as well as letters are to be sent in the mails; and if any person making proposals desires to carry news-papers other than those conveyed in the mail for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.

Note 5. The contracts are to be in operation on the first of November next, and continue until the first of October, 1797.

Note 6. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals such alterations and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 7. Contractors may receive their pay quarterly.

3 JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Postmaster-General.

General Post-Office, Philadelphia, July 6, 1795.

TWO HOGSHEADS TOBACCO, inspected at Piscataway Wharehouse, viz.

E. E. 683, 861, 99, 762, inspected 13th Sept. 1794.
T. B. 1129, 754, 89, 665, ditto 31st October, 1792.

Prince George's county, ss. 18th June, 1795.

CAME before me the subscriber one of the justices of the peace for said county, BENONIE H. WADE, and made oath on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God that he honestly received the above notes of tobacco, as marks and numbers specified, and that he has missaid or lost the same, and that he has not paid away the same to any person whatsoever, and that the same tobacco is justly due him from the inspectors of the said Piscataway warehouse. Sworn to before

FRANCIS C. DYER.

WALTER EDELEN at the same time made oath, that the above specified notes he put into the hands of the said BENONIE WADE, to have prised heavier.

3X FRANCIS C. DYER.

Notice is hereby given, that on the fourteenth day of August next, will be EXPOSED to SALE, all the personal estate of THOMAS KING, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

CONSISTING of six likely young country born NEGROES, some horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, tobacco, plantation utensils, and household furniture. The sale to be on the premises, and begin at eleven o'clock. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

All persons who have claims against the estate of the said THOMAS KING, are requested to bring them in, on or before the day of sale, properly authenticated.

SOLOMON GROVES, Administrator.

July 10, 1795. 3

By the ORPHANS COURT of ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, June Term, 1795.

THE JUSTICES observing the little attention paid by persons having business in the Orphans Court, to the process and orders issued from the same, have come to a determination, that in future all process shall be strictly enforced; they therefore, for the information of those concerned, give this public notice, that the attendance of all persons hereafter summoned or attached will not be dispensed with, and the sheriff of the county will be made answerable for their appearance.

By order,
3 JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills,
Anne-Arundel county.

PATOWMACK COMPANY.

THE stock holders in the PATOWMACK COMPANY are requested to attend their annual meeting, at the house of the widow SUTER, in George-town, on the third day of August next; matters of great consequence to the company will be proposed, particularly a plan for enlarging the capital, for the purpose of finishing the work and opening the navigation of Shanandoah river; it is therefore hoped the members will be punctual in attending.

By order of the directors,
WM. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

Alexandria, June 26, 1795 4

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber will petition the court of Montgomery county, at the next November term, for a commission to mark and bound, as well the whole tract of land called ARK LA CHAPPELLE, situate in the county of Montgomery aforesaid, as the subscriber's particular part of the said land, pursuant to the directions of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

4X CHARLES CARROLL.

Washington county, June 25, 1795.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in the month of May last, a mulatto woman named MARY, about twenty-one years of age, she took her only child with her, a handsome mulatto boy, about three years old, it is supposed she is in the city of Annapolis, or the neighbourhood thereof, as she has been seen about three weeks ago in company with a certain CHARLES CLEVIS, a free black, who it is probable will claim her as his wife and pass her for a free woman. A reward of THREE POUNDS will be given for securing the said woman and child, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HARWOOD.

July 6, 1795. 4

WHEREAS an advertisement appeared in the Maryland Gazette, of the 28th May, 1795, under my signature, which may not be fully comprehended, as to colonel Joseph Wilkinson, who is mentioned therein, I therefore think proper here to say, that colonel Wilkinson was only a friendly agent in the affair between Weems and myself, and that he passed the said bond on my account, and at my particular solicitation.

THOMAS H. EGAN.

June 24, 1795. 3X

In CHANCERY, May 22, 1795.

Frederick Berger,
vs.
Henry Shaver, and others

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for vesting a complete legal title in the complainant to a tract of land called CUT-KNEE, 75 acres, in Frederick county, which Henry Shaver, deceased, father of Henry Shaver the defendant, heretofore contracted to convey unto the complainant in fee; the complainant states, and so it appears from affidavit, that the said defendant hath removed from and is out of the state; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least six weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, before the first day of August next, to the intent, that the said Henry Shaver may have notice of his the said Bergers application to this court, and may be warned to appear here on or before the first Tuesday of August next, to shew cause, if any there be, wherefore a decree should not be passed agreeably to the prayer of the said bill.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur Can.

7X

WANTED,

Without Delay,

A STRONG, stout, substantial, and *faithfully* built BOAT, of either mulberry, cedar, or well *seasoned white* oak for the frame.——The length of keel between 28 and 32 feet, the beam 12 or 13 feet, in the hold about three feet nine inches to four feet, and of a very *handsome model*.—If the craft or boat be well apparelled it would be the more agreeable, but by no means an inadmissible objection. Inquire of the printers.

March 23, 1795. 12

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, on the 24th of May, a negro man named WILLIS BOWZER, about thirty-four years of age, a full faced well looking fellow, who had the small-pox in March last, and is much marked with it, he is very remarkable about the ancles and feet, his ancles look as if they had been hurt, they turn in and look swelled with knots on them, his feet are flat, or rather a round instead of a hollow; he is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, has a flat nose, and is a smooth spoken fellow; he appears to be religious, and I suppose will endeavour to pass for a free man, as he has money and a variety of cloaths. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that I get him again, shall receive a REWARD of FORTY DOLLARS.

6 JOHN STEUART.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid carrying away, or in anywise harbouring, entertaining or employing the said negro at their peril.

FOR SALE,

A HEALTHY NEGRO GIRL, about [illegible] years of age, she is a good house maid [illegible] for no fault whatever. Inquire of the printer.

An ACT for altering the twenty-third article of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and ſuch parts of the twenty-fifth and twenty-ſixth articles of the ſame as reſpect the time of chooſing the governor and the council to the governor.

WHEREAS it will greatly conduce to the promotion of public convenience, that the annual conſtitutional ſeſſion of the legiſlature ſhould commence on the third Monday in December inſtead of the firſt Monday in November,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That the time of holding the annual ſeſſion of the legiſlature, fixed by the conſtitution and form of government on the firſt Monday in November, ſhall, after the confirmation of this act, be changed to the third Monday in December in each year, and the firſt ſeſſion under and by virtue of the alteration contemplated by this act ſhall be and commence on the third Monday in December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix.

III. *And be it enacted,* That after the meeting of the general aſſembly of Maryland in virtue of this act, the governor of this ſtate ſhall from thenceforth be elected annually on the Monday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof, and that the council to the governor ſhall be appointed and elected annually on the Tueſday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof; and the ſaid governor and council, who ſhall have been elected and appointed next preceding the commencement of this act, ſhall continue to act as ſuch, and be veſted with all the powers and authority given to them reſpectively by the conſtitution, until the appointment of a governor and council in virtue and purſuance hereof.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That this act ſhall be publiſhed for the conſideration of the people at leaſt three months previous to the next election of delegates, and if confirmed by the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion which ſhall enſue the ſaid general election, then this act, and the regulations herein contained, ſhall be taken and received as part of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and every thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary is and ſhall be hereby repealed. /3

An ACT to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government which prevent perſons conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath from being members of the legiſlature, electors of the ſenate, or to hold offices of profit and truſt.

BE *it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That every perſon being a member of either of the religious ſects or ſocieties called Quakers, menoniſts, Tunkers or Nicolites, or New Quakers, and who ſhall be conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath on any occaſion, being otherwiſe qualified and duly elected a ſenator, delegate, or elector of the ſenate, or being otherwiſe qualified and duly appointed or elected to any office of profit or truſt, on making affirmation inſtead of taking the ſeveral oaths appointed by the conſtitution and form of government, and the ſeveral acts of aſſembly of this ſtate now in force, or that hereafter may be made, ſuch perſon may hold and exerciſe any office of profit or truſt to which he may be appointed or elected, and may, by ſuch affirmation, qualify himſelf to take a ſeat in the legiſlature, and to act therein as a member of the ſame in all caſes whatever, or to be an elector of the ſenate, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purpoſes whatever, as perſons are now competent and qualified to act who are not conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking ſuch oaths.

II. *And be it enacted,* That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alterations and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

III. *And be it enacted,* That the ſeveral clauſes and ſections of the conſtitution and form of government contrary to the proviſions of this act, ſo far as they reſpect either of the ſects or ſocieties aforeſaid, ſhall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof. /3

An ACT to repeal the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government.

WHEREAS the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government has been conſidered by ſome as inconſiſtent with the thirtieth ſection of the declaration of rights, and great inconvenience and injury to the public and individuals may reſult from officers of government being removeable only for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law;

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That the ſaid fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government be repealed, and any officer mentioned in the ſame fortieth ſection ſhall be removed for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law, and may be removed by the governor, upon the addreſs of the general aſſembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each houſe concur in ſuch addreſs.

III. This act to take place on its being confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government. /3

An ACT concerning the juriſdiction of the general court.

WHEREAS it is declared by the bill of rights, that the trials of facts where they ariſe is one of the greateſt ſecurities of the lives, liberties, and eſtate of the people: And whereas the deciſion of cauſes in the general court, without very great delay and expence, is impracticable; therefore,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That from and after the end of this ſeſſion of aſſembly, all actions or ſuits at law whatſoever ſhall be commenced, proſecuted, and carried on to final judgment, in the reſpective county courts of the counties wherein the defendant or defendants may reſide, and not elſewhere, and the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have full power and authority to hear and determine all ſuch ſuits and actions.

III. *Provided nevertheleſs,* That nothing contained in this act ſhall be conſtrued to abridge or limit, in any manner whatever, the juriſdiction, authority and powers, of the juſtices of the peace, as eſtabliſhed by the laws of this ſtate.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That in all ſuits or actions at law hereafter to be commenced or inſtituted in the county courts of this ſtate, the juſtices of the ſeveral county courts, upon ſuggeſtion ſupported by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory proof, that any ſuit or action cannot be fairly or impartially tried in ſuch county, ſhall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in ſuch ſuit or ſuits to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch adjoining county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch ſuit had been originally inſtituted therein; provided nevertheleſs, that ſuch ſuggeſtion be made during the term next after, or in which the iſſue ſhall or may be joined in ſaid ſuit or action.

V. *And be it enacted,* That any party or parties aggrieved by any judgment or determination of any county court in any civil ſuit or action, or any proſecution for the recovery of any penalty, fine or damages, ſhall have full power and right to appeal from ſuch judgement or determination to the general court; provided, that no ſuch appeal ſhall ſtay execution of a judgment againſt any defendant or defendants, unleſs bond and ſecurity be given as preſcribed by the act for regulating writs of error, and granting appeals from and to the courts of common law within this province, paſſed at a ſeſſion of aſſembly begun and held at the city of Annapolis the twenty-ſeventh day of October, in the year ſeventeen hundred and thirteen.

VI. *And be it enacted,* That if any treſpaſs ſhall be committed on any real property within this ſtate, and the perſon or perſons committing the ſame ſhall remove from the county where ſuch property may be, or cannot be found in ſuch county, ſuch treſpaſſer may be ſued in any county where he or ſhe may be found.

VII. *And be it enacted,* That if the plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, in any ſuch action of treſpaſs, ſhall move the court in which ſuch action is brought for a warrant of reſurvey, to locate the lands on which ſuch treſpaſs was committed, it ſhall and may be lawful for the court to iſſue ſuch warrant to the ſurveyor and ſheriff of the county where ſuch land lies

VIII. *And be it enacted,* That all warrants, proceſs and ſubpœnas, iſſued out of any county court of this ſtate, directed to the ſheriff, or coroner or ſurveyor, of any other county, ſhall be executed in the ſame manner as warrants, proceſs or ſubpœnas, which have heretofore iſſued out of the general court of this ſtate, and every juriſdiction or power incident thereto, and which hath or might have been exerciſed by the general court, or any of the officers of the ſame, ſhall and may be exerciſed by the reſpective county courts of this ſtate, and the officers thereof.

IX. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe any plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall think proper to iſſue proceſs againſt any bail which have heretofore been taken in any action depending in the general court, or againſt the executors or adminiſtrators of ſuch bail, the clerk of the ſaid court, upon application of the ſaid plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his, her or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the county court in which the ſaid bail, or his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall reſide, an exemplification of the record of the proceedings of ſuch court, upon which all ſuch proceſs and proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if ſuch bail had been originally taken therein.

X. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe the perſon or perſons who ſhall have become bail for any defendant or defendants in any action now depending in the general court, ſhall remove from, or cannot be found in, the county in which he or they reſided at the time he or they become bail in ſuch action, the county court of the ſaid county court of the ſaid county ſhall, upon the return of two *nihils* to any *ſcire facias* iſſued againſt ſuch bail, and upon default of his or their appearance, enter judgment thereupon againſt ſuch bail.

XI. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe of any judgment rendered in the general court, upon which it ſhall be neceſſary to iſſue a *ſcire facias* to obtain the effect of the ſaid judgment, the clerk of the general court, upon application of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the court of the county in which the defendant or defendants, or his, her or their executors, adminiſtrators or turtenants ſhall reſide, or in which the ſaid defendant or defendants, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators laſt reſided, in caſe of removal out of the ſtate, an exemplification of the record and proceedings of ſuch court, upon which ſall uch proceſs proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if the original judgment had been rendered therein.

XII. *And be it enacted,* That the juſtices of the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have excluſive juriſdiction and authority to try, according to law, all and every perſon or perſons who ſhall have committed, or ſhall commit, any offence or crime whatſoever, although it may ſubject ſuch perſon or perſons to the pains of death, and upon the conviction of the offender or offenders in due courſe of law in the county court of the county in which the crime hath been or ſhall be committed, ſhall give judgment according to the nature and quality of the crime or offence.

XIII. *And be it enacted,* That if any party preſented or indicted in any of the county courts of this ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to the court in which ſuch proſecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in ſuch court, and ſhall ſupport ſuch ſuggeſtion by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory evidence, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch adjoining county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally inſtituted therein.

XIV. *And be it enacted,* That if the attorney-general, or the proſecutor for the ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to any county court before whom an indictment is or may be depending, that the ſtate cannot have a fair and impartial trial in ſuch court, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any other county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally commenced therein.

XV. *And be it enacted,* That the juſtices of the ſaid county courts ſhall in all caſes civil, to be tried before them, ſign and allow bills of exceptions, where the ſame ſhall be deſired by the parties, or their counſel, or either of them.

XVI. *And be it enacted,* That in all caſes of appeals or writs of error hereafter to be proſecuted or brought before the general court or court of appeals, as the caſe may be, by plaintiff or defendant, upon a bill or bills of exception, where the judgment ſhall be reverſed, the general court, or court of appeals, ſhall direct their clerk to return the tranſcript of the record to the clerk of the county court that gave the judgment, with a writ of *procedendo* to ſuch county court, directing them to proceed in ſuch action, and to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and the opinion of the general court, in caſe there be no appeal therefrom, or writ of error brought thereon, or the court of appeals, as the caſe may be, ſhall be concluſive in law as the queſtion by them decided; and ſuch county court, on receiving ſuch writ of *procedendo*, ſhall proceed in ſuch action to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and ſhall direct ſuch action to be tried at the court to which the ſaid writ of *procedendo* ſhall be returned, of the plaintiff or defendant ſhall give notice of trial at ſuch court, above thirty days before the ſitting thereof, to the adverſe party, or to his attorney at law or in fact, and the trial can be had at ſuch court with juſtice to the parties, and if not, ſuch action may be continued in like manner as other actions, according to the diſcretion of the court, and the appellee on ſuch reverſal may be compelled to pay the coſts in the general court, or court of appeals, by execution iſſued therefrom, returnable to the county court that gave the judgment, and all former and future coſts in the county court of ſuch action ſhall abide the final event thereof, and if the appeal or error ſhall be made for ſeveral exceptions, the general court, or courts of appeals, ſhall give judgment on every exception.

XVII. *And be it enacted,* That as ſoon as the ſeveral ſuits, proſecutions and cauſes, now depending in the general court of this ſtate, ſhall have been heard and determined, it ſhall not be lawful for the ſaid court to ſummon any grand or petit jury upon any occaſion whatſoever, any thing contained in the acts of aſſembly of this ſtate to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XVIII. *And be it enacted,* That all acts of aſſembly, juriſdictions and authority, repugnant to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this law, are hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

XIX. This act to be publiſhed at leaſt three months before the next election of delegates, and to take place and be in force for the term of three years, on its being ratified and confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government, any thing in the fifty-ſixth ſection of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary notwithſtanding. /3

For PRIVATE SALE.

THE ſubſcriber will diſpoſe of, at PRIVATE SALE, his dwelling PLANTATION, lying on Weſt River, about twelve miles below the city of Annapolis, containing five hundred and nineteen acres of VALUABLE LAND, well adapted to farming and planting, has a very great proportion of woodland and valuable meadow, there are fifteen acres now in timothy, and thirty more may be made at a very ſmall expence. The ſituation of the dwelling-houſe commands an extenſive view of the bay, &c. and ſituated in a neighbourhood of ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable characters in Maryland. The improvements are all built within four years, conſiſting of a two ſtory framed dwelling-houſe, well finiſhed and painted inſide and out, a kitchen and ſtore-room at each end, conveniently conſtructed, milk houſe, ſmoke houſe, poultry houſes, corn houſe, ſeveral negro quarters, ſtable, four tobacco houſes, and a decent overſeers houſe, conveniently conſtructed for a genteel family, a cow-houſe, &c. all in good order. The purchaſer may alſo be accommodated with a large ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep and hogs, and ſome valuable well broke mules, with every neceſſary plantation utenſil, there are ſeveral ſmall apple orchards, with a variety of young fruit trees of every kind; a great many other conveniences might be enumerated on ſaid land, but as its preſumed any perſon inclined to purchaſe will view the premiſes, any further deſcription is deemed unneceſſary, more than the terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of December.

EDWARD HALL.

N. B. A ſet of orderly SLAVES will be SOLD for a term of years, on ſaid land.

Weſt-River, June 7, 1795. 6

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton

44 RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.